

## (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date  
18 January 2001 (18.01.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/03798 A1(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: B01D 17/038

94611 (US). FERNANDEZ, Robert, Keith; 337 Ester Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008 (US). HOEPTNER, Herbert, William, III; 7796 Oak Spring Circle, Gilroy, CA 95020 (US). HOEPTNER, Rahl, Eric; 16824 Sorrel Way, Morgan Hill, CA 95037 (US).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/18759

(74) Agent: HAYNES, Mark, A.; Haynes &amp; Beffel LLP, P.O. Box 366, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 (US).

(22) International Filing Date: 7 July 2000 (07.07.2000)

(81) Designated States (national): AU, CA, JP, ZA.

(25) Filing Language: English

(84) Designated States (regional): European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

English

(26) Publication Language: English

Published:

(30) Priority Data: 60/143,036 9 July 1999 (09.07.1999) US

— With international search report.

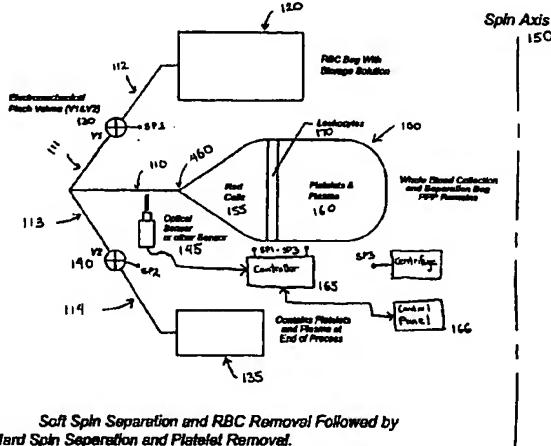
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MISION MEDICAL, INC. [US/US]; 5670 Stewart Avenue, Fremont, CA 94538 (US).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(72) Inventors: SAHINES, Thomas, P.; 2023 Wellington Drive, Milpitas, CA 95035 (US). ROBINSON, Thomas, Charles; 360 Monte Vista Avenue, #106, Oakland, CA

(54) Title: AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM

## MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM



Soft Spin Separation and RBC Removal Followed by Hard Spin Separation and Platelet Removal.

WO 01/03798 A1

(57) Abstract: An automatic system and method for the separation of blood into component parts includes a conically shaped collection and separation bag (100), component bags (120 and 135) connected to the collection and separation bag (100), a sensor (145), valves (130 and 140) to control flow between the component bags (120 and 135) and the collection and separation bag (100) and a controller (165) for controlling the process. Blood is placed in the collection and separation bag (100) and is separated by centrifuging. The components are removed from the collection and separation bag (100) either directly or indirectly by the centrifugal force into the component bags (120 and 135). Flow of the components is directed by automatic opening and closing of the valves (130 and 140) in response to the position of the interface between the separated components determined by the sensor (145) or the elapsed time.

**AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**

Inventors: Thomas P. Sahines, Robert K. Fernandez, Herbert W. Hoeptner III, Thomas C. Robinson, Rahl E. Hoeptner

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**Cross-Reference to Related Application**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/143036, filed July 9, 1999.

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**Background of the Invention**

The invention relates to a fully automatic, closed and sterile system for performing whole blood separation and component removal in a centrifugal field and for performing addition of storage solution.

15 The currently used manual methods used for separating components from a unit of whole blood are labor-intensive, lengthy, and costly. The current primary method for separating whole blood into components is to centrifuge the blood bag in order to separate plasma from red cells. A "soft" spin at moderate centrifuge speeds results in a platelet-rich plasma. The bag is removed from the centrifuge and a bag flat-plate press is used to manually expel separated plasma from the blood bag into another bag. This second bag may then be spun in the centrifuge to separate platelets from plasma. A bag 20 press is used to express platelet-poor plasma into a third bag, retaining platelet-rich plasma in the second bag.

An alternative procedure uses a "hard" spin or higher centrifuge speed of the 25 blood bag to separate blood into red cells, platelet-poor plasma, and a buffy coat between the red cells and plasma that contains most of the white cells and platelets. As with the "soft" spin method, however, the plasma is manually expelled into another bag using a bag flat-plate press. The bag press is used again to expel the buffy coat into a third bag, and a separate process is used to separate the platelets from the buffy coat.

30 "Hard" and "soft" spins are terms well-understood in the art -- although the revolutions per minute associated with hard or soft spins varies with the size of the centrifuge. In many centrifuges used in blood separation procedures, a "soft" spin is

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achieved at approximately 3000 rpm while a "hard" spin is achieved at between 5000-6000 rpm.

Both of the above procedures can also result in red cell contamination of plasma and platelets. The procedures can also result in higher than desirable white cell and 5 platelet concentrations in the red cells and higher than desirable white cell concentration in the platelets.

It is generally desirable to wash concentrated red cells, such as those produced by the Blood Processing System, U.S. Patent App. No. 09/419,216, which is incorporated by reference herein, in a wash solution that increases the shelf life of the cells. The wash 10 solution is added to the red cells, mixed, and centrifuged to separate the excess solution from the cells. The excess wash solution is then removed. However, manual methods for washing red cells within a closed system use a sterile connection (sterile docking) to introduce and remove wash solution between centrifugal cycles, which is labor-intensive 15 and costly. As a result, the addition of a washing step prior to storage cannot be justified economically, even if the result was a doubling of shelf life.

An alternative is to mix the concentrated red cells with a long-term storage solution without washing. One current solution uses hundred milliliters of additive to a unit of concentrated red cells and can provide up to six weeks of refrigerated storage. In 20 automatic processes the long-term storage solution may be utilized without sterile docking procedures, reducing the cost of the procedure to an acceptable level.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a completely automated apparatus and method that separates whole blood into blood components with a high degree of reproducible quality and consistency, reducing or eliminating component cross-contamination. It is a further object of the invention to reduce user set-up time, 25 processing time, and removal time with safe operation. It is a further object of the invention to utilize standard centrifuges modifications and allow the user to select a variety of automatic processes and options without hardware modifications, since blood banks have limited space and require equipment to be heavily used and versatile. It is a further object of the invention to provide disposables (i.e., bag sets) for use in the process 30 that are equivalent in cost or less expensive than those used in current procedures.

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### Summary of the Invention

The current invention embodies a device and methods for removal of components of blood within a centrifuge that is used for separation of those components. Components may be removed to satellite bags during the centrifugation using the force created by the centrifugal field either as a result of pressure differentials created directly by the centrifugal field or by means of a weighted expresser pushed against the bag by the force. Specially designed tapered, conical bags allow a very sharp separation between components to be maintained and prevent, or significantly reduce, remixing of components during the removal process. Detectors, such as optical detectors, are used to distinguish between the components -- red cells, platelets or buffy coat, and plasma -- and provide the input that allows the generation of control signals that open and close tubing pinch valves that direct the component flow to the appropriate component bag.

Other features and advantages of the current invention will appear from the following description in which the preferred embodiments have been set forth in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of the first embodiment of the invention wherein components are removed to component bags during centrifugation and the resulting content of component bags after a soft spin procedure.

Figure 2 shows a schematic representation of the first embodiment of the invention and the resulting content of component bags after a hard spin procedure.

Figures 3 shows a schematic representation of the first embodiment of the invention and the resulting content of component bags after a hard spin procedure.

Figure 4 shows the separation bag used in the first embodiment shown in Figures 1 - 3.

Figure 5 shows a schematic representation of the second embodiment of the invention wherein components are removed using a weighted expresser as used in separating whole blood or plasma depleted blood into red cells, platelets, and leukocytes with platelet removal first.

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Figure 6 shows a schematic representation the second embodiment after the blood is separated by centrifugation into red cells, platelets and plasma, and leukocytes.

Figure 7 shows a schematic representation of the second embodiment as the separation bag is compressed and the platelets and plasma are removed.

5 Figure 8 shows a schematic representation of the second embodiment at the end of the process.

Figure 9 shows the second embodiment of the invention before separation and component removal.

10 Figure 10 shows the second embodiment of the invention after separation and component removal.

Figure 11 shows a schematic representation of a centrifuge support structure for the second embodiment of the invention.

#### Detailed Description of the Drawings

15 With reference to Figure 1, a collection and separation bag 100 is connected to tubing segment 110 which is in turn connected in a "Y" connection to tubing segments 111 and 113. Tubing segment 111 is connected to a first component bag 120 that may contain conventional long term storage solution. Tubing segment 113 is connected to a 20 second component bag 135. Bags 120 and 135 can be conventional bags known in the art, used for storage of blood components. As shown, bags 120, 135 are placed further from the axis of rotation than the collection and separation bag to ensure proper flow of components.

25 Electromechanical pinch valves 130 and 140 positioned on the tubing segments 111, 113 allow the tubing segments to be selectively pinched closed, thus sealing off the collection and separation bag 100 from the first bag 120 and the second bag 135, and the first and second bag to be sealed off from the collection and storage bag and from each other. It will be understood that tubing segments 110, 111 and 113 may be of unitary construction.

30 An optical sensor 145 is positioned on the tubing 110 near the connection to the opening of the collection and separation bag 100. The sensor 145 must be able to

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distinguish between the various components, i.e., red cells, platelets, buffy coat, and plasma. While optical detectors have been proved capable of distinguishing between blood components, it will be understood that other detectors that can distinguish between components, for example, sonic detectors, could be used.

5 A conventional microprocessor-based controller developed for use with blood processing systems and similar products is used to provide the control logic for system operation and to automate all process steps. The controller 165 may be operably coupled to a control panel (not shown) and the optical sensor 145, and can control the pinch valves 130, 140, and may also be connected to and control the centrifuge speed, via signal 10 terminals according to the particular programming associated with the process selected by the operator of the system.

15 The entire disposable set comprising the collection and separation bag 100, the tubing segments 110, 111, 113, and the first and second component bags 120, 135 are positioned in a centrifuge so that the tapered end of the collection and separation bag 100, which contains the opening 460, is directed away from the axis of rotation 150.

20 To separate red blood cells, platelets, and platelet-poor plasma into separate bags the following procedure may be used with the device shown in Figure 1. Blood is placed into the collection and separation bag using conventional means or by using an attachment tube described in connection with the second embodiment of the invention 25 as shown in Figures 5-8. Bag 120 may contain conventional storage solution. Valves 130, 140 are in the closed position. As a first step, the disposable is subjected to a "soft" spin around axis 150 which results in the separation of the whole blood in the collection bag into red cells 155 and platelet rich plasma 160 separated by a layer of leukocytes 170. While maintaining the centrifugal field, valve 130 is opened and the red cells 150 move by means of centrifugal forces into first component bag 120. When the optical sensor 25 detects the end of the red blood cells, valve 130 is automatically closed by the controller 165. As a result, the leukocytes are trapped in tubing 111 near valve 130. The disposable is then subjected to a "hard" spin which results in the separation of the platelet rich plasma into platelets and platelet poor plasma. While maintaining a centrifugal field, 30 Valve 140 is opened allowing the platelets to flow into second component bag 135 by

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means of centrifugal force. As the optical detector detects the end of the platelets, valve 140 is closed, leaving platelet poor plasma in the collection bag 100.

An alternative procedure using the same basic mechanical structure is shown in Figure 2. As in the process described in connection with Figure 1, blood is placed into the collection and storage bag 100 and bag 120 may contain storage solution. Valves 130, 140 are in the closed position. In this process, the disposables are subjected to a hard spin resulting in the separation of the blood into red blood cells 155, a buffy coat 280 and platelet poor plasma 290. While maintaining a centripetal field, valve 130 is opened allowing the red blood cells to flow into bag 120 by means of centrifugal force. As sensor 145 detects the end of the red blood cells, valve 130 is closed and valve 140 is opened allowing the buffy coat 280 to flow into bag 135 by means of centrifugal forces. As sensor 145 detects the end of the buffy coat, valve 140 closes leaving platelet poor plasma in the collection bag 100.

A third alternative procedure may be used with the same basic mechanical structure, as shown in Figure 3. This process requires the use of only the first component bag 120, although this can be achieved with the basic structure shown in Figures 1 and 2 by keeping the valve 140 closed. In this process, plasma depleted whole blood, which may be obtained from a variety of methods including that described in Blood Processing System, U.S. Patent App. No. 09/419,216, is placed in the blood collection and storage bag 100. The disposables are then subjected to either a hard or moderate spin, separating the blood into red blood cells, platelets, and leukocytes. While maintaining a centrifugal field, valve 130 is opened allowing the bag 120, which may contain storage solution. As the sensor 145 detects the end of the red blood cells, valve 130 closes leaving platelets and leukocytes in the collection bag 100 and the tubing 110 along with plasma.

A second embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 5-10. This alternative design again utilizes a tapered storage and separation bag 500. The basic configuration of collection and separation bag 500, standard component bags 520, 535 for storage of platelets, red cells or other components as appropriate, tubing segments 510, 511, 512, 513, 514 valves 530, 540 and sensor 545 is essentially the same as in the first embodiment. However, the exit port of the bag 560 is positioned within the centrifugal

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field to face toward the axis of rotation 550, and rather than utilize the centrifugal forces directly to create flow, this embodiment utilizes a conical weight or expresser 970 to remove the blood components. This results in the red cells being removed first, reducing the potential contamination of platelets by red cells that may remain in tubing or in creases or folds of the separation bag in the first embodiment. As further described below in connection with Figures 9 and 10, the centrifugal field forces the expresser (not shown in Figures 5-8) against the bag 500, inducing the pressure within the separation bag that causes the components to flow from the separation bag 500 to the component bags 520, 535.

Figures 5-8 illustrate schematically how the process of separation is performed using the second embodiment. Either whole blood, or preferably, plasma depleted whole blood, which may be obtained from a variety of methods including that described in Blood Processing System, U.S. Patent App. No. 09/419,216, is placed in the blood collection and storage bag 500. Optionally, an attachment tube 590 may be connected to the tubing 510 near the connection between the collection and separation bag 500 and the tubing 510. With both valves 530 and 540 closed, the attachment tube 590 allows the introduction of plasma depleted whole blood into the collection and separation bag 500. The connection tube 590 is then sealed. The disposables are subjected to either a hard or moderate spin for some minutes, separating the blood into red blood cells 620, platelets 600, and leukocytes 610, each of which contains a certain amount of plasma. If a platelet storage solution has been added to the red cells prior to their placement in the collection and separation bag 500 (i.e., as a part of the plasma depletion process), some of this solution may also be mixed with each of the components. As illustrated in Figure 7, the centrifugal field is maintained and valve 540 is opened allowing the bag 535, to fill with platelets and plasma. As the sensor 545 detects the leukocyte/red cells interface, valve 540 is closed leaving platelets and plasma in component bag 535 and leukocytes trapped in the tubing 514 between the valve 540 and the collection bag 535. Valve 530 is now opened, as shown in Figure 8, and the separation bag 500 is completely emptied, with the red cells flowing into component bag 520. As in the first embodiment, the component bag intended for the storage of the red cells may have previously been

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partially filled with long term storage solution. After a duration of time that assures the collection and separation bag 500 has been completely emptied, the centrifuge is rapidly stopped, the bags 500, 520, 535 are removed from the centrifuge and sealed.

Figures 9 and 10 show the design of the assembly which may be placed into a standard centrifuge, to implement the second embodiment of the invention. Figure 9 shows the device prior to removal of the components, with both valves 530, 540 closed. The expresser 970 has a portion 971 that matches the shape of the tapered end of the separation bag 500 and that is placed against the tapered end of the bag. The external shape of the expresser 972 fits closely into the interior of the centrifuge cup 980, but when subjected to appropriate centrifugal force is able to move toward the bottom of the centrifuge cup 985 that supports the collection and separation bag. The collection and separation bag 500 is supported in the centrifuge cup 980, which also includes separate bag pockets 975 to support the component bags 520, 535. The interior of that portion of the centrifuge cup 985 that supports the collection and separation bag 500 is also shaped to approximately follow the contour of the expresser 970. Tubing 510 connects the collection and separation bag 500 to the component bag 520, used for red cell storage via tubing segment 511, 512 which are capable of being sealed by one or more electromechanical valves 530. Tubing 510 also connects the collection and separation bag 500 to the component bag 535, used for platelet storage, via tubing segment 513, 514 which are also capable of being sealed by one or more electromechanical valves 540. The lengths of tubing segment portions 511, 512, 513, 514 may be spirally wound on the exterior surface of the expresser 973 and are of sufficient lengths to allow the expresser 970 to fully compress the collection and separation bag against the interior of the centrifuge cup 985. Tubing segments 512, 514 are of sufficient length to allow all leukocytes to be trapped in the tubing. The expresser 970 forms a split or gap 995 that allows the tubing 510 to be easily removed. An optical or other appropriate type of sensor 545 is placed on the exterior portion of the expresser 973, such that it can determine when an interface between components occurs in tubing 510, or alternatively in tubing segment portions 511, 513.

Before and during separation, as shown in Figure 9, valves 530, 540 are closed.

Component bag 520 may contain red cell storage solution. While the centrifuge spin occurs, the expresser 970 is forced by centrifugal force against the collection and separation bag 500, compressing the bag against the interior of the centrifuge cup 985, but does not fully compress the bag as long as the valves 530, 540 remain closed. Once 5 separation has occurred, as described in connection with Figures 5-8, valve 530 can be opened while the centrifuge spin is maintained, allowing the expresser 970 to more fully compress the collection and separation bag 500 and forcing platelets 1010 into component bag 535, as shown in Figure 10. Once the sensor 545 detects the interface of 10 the leukocytes and the red blood cells, a controller and associated electronic control logic (not shown) signals valve 540 to close and valve 530 to open. Expresser 970 thus continues to fully compress the collection and separation bag 500 against the interior of 15 the centrifuge cup 985, and red cells 1005 are forced into component bag 520. As in the first embodiment, the controller may be used to control the entire process.

With reference to Figure 11, a schematic of a conventional centrifuge is shown 15 illustrating the positioning of the centrifuge structure for support of the disposables described above. The interior of the centrifuge cups 985 are positioned away from the axis of rotation, and each support structure includes a cup 980 for supporting the collection and separation bag and two adjacent pockets 975 for supporting the component bags. A new rotor for processing four or more units at one time may be used in existing 20 centrifuges to lower initial hardware costs.

Both of the embodiments described remove components while a centrifugal field is maintained. This has the advantage of allowing a sharp interface to be maintained between the components, for example, between the red cells and plasma. As shown in 25 Figure 4, which shows the collection and separation bag in use in the embodiment described in Figures 1-3, in contrast to conventional removal techniques, even as the interface advances from points 1 to 4, toward the exit 460 of the collection and separation bag 100, the centrifugal field prevents remixing and/or keeps remixing at a small, localized area at the interface, and additionally, tends to separate any remixed components. In addition, both embodiments use a the collection and separation bag 100, 30 500 that has a tapered shape such that the bag narrows to the approximate diameter of the

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tubing segment 110, 510 where it is connected to such tubing segment. The tapered shape allows the component layers to be extended axially (with respect to the collection and separation bag axis 450) during removal of the components, decreasing the possibility of remixing. The process also uses a relatively slow withdrawal of the components at approximately 20 to 60 seconds per unit, which also tends to reduce the possibility of remixing.

As used herein, blood typically includes whole, blood, concentrated red blood cells, glycerolized blood and other blood products including a substantial portion of red blood cells.

While preferred embodiments of the present invention are described above and in the following claims, it is contemplated that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, with minor changes to the initial blood product and/or the solution in the component bag the apparatus might be used to automate red cell washing. Additionally, different types of valves, sensors, and similar components could be used without affecting the basic operation of the device.

What is claimed is:

1. An automated blood component separation system comprising:
  2. a collection and separation bag suitable for containing blood, forming an opening such that blood may be introduced into the collection and separation bag and removed from the collection and separation bag, said collection and separation bag having a conical shape that tapers toward said opening and further defining a line of symmetry;
  3. a first component bag suitable for containing a component of blood, forming an opening;
  4. tubing connected between the opening of the collection and separation bag to the opening of the component bag, said tubing comprising a first and second tubing segment wherein the first tubing segment is connected between the opening of the collection and separation bag and the second tubing segment, and the second tubing segment is

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12 connected between the first tubing segment and the opening of the first component bag;  
13 a first valve aligned with the second tubing segment selectively controllable to  
14 seal the second tubing segment when the first valve is in a closed position and unseal the  
15 second tubing segment when the first valve is in an open position;  
16 a sensor capable of detecting an interface between separated components of blood  
17 positioned along the first tubing segment near the opening of the collection and  
18 separation bag;  
19 a centrifuge, comprising a support structure that forms at least one cup appropriate  
20 for supporting the collection and separation bag such that the opening of the collection  
21 and separation bag is directed away from the axis of rotation, and at least one adjacent  
22 pocket suitable for supporting the first component bag such that the first component bag  
23 is positioned substantially further from the axis of rotation than the collection and  
24 separation bag, said centrifuge capable of creating a centrifugal field around an axis of  
25 rotation and wherein the collection and separation bag and the first component bag may  
26 be supported relative to the axis of rotation such that the centrifugal field causes the  
27 separation of whole blood placed in the collection and separation bag into at least two  
28 components of blood defining an interface between said components that is normal to  
29 the line of symmetry and further causes a flow of at least one of the components of blood  
30 from the collection and separation bag through the tubing into the first component bag  
31 when the first valve is in the open position; and  
32 a controller operably coupled to the sensor and the first valve.

1 2. The system according claim 1 further comprising:  
2 a second component bag suitable for containing a component of blood, forming  
3 an opening, and wherein the tubing is connected between the opening of the collection  
4 and separation bag and the second component bag and further comprises a third tubing  
5 segment, said third tubing segment connected between the first tubing segment and the  
6 opening of the second component bag;  
7 a second valve aligned with the third tubing segment selectively controllable to  
8 seal the third tubing segment when the second valve is in a closed position and unseal the

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9       tubing segment when the second valve is in an open position; and  
10               wherein the controller is operably coupled to the sensor and the second valve  
11       and the centrifuge further comprises a pocket suitable for supporting the second  
12       component bag relative to the axis of rotation such that the first component bag is  
13       positioned substantially further from the axis of rotation than the collection and  
14       separation bag and such that the centrifugal field causes a flow of at least one of the  
15       components of blood from the collection and separation bag through the tubing into the  
16       second component bag when the second valve is in the open position.

1       3.       The system according to claim 1 wherein the sensor is an optical sensor.

1       4.       The system according to claim 1 wherein the controller is operably connected to  
2       the centrifuge.

1       5.       An automated blood component separation system comprising:  
2               a collection and separation bag suitable for containing blood, forming an opening  
3       such that blood may be introduced into the collection and separation bag and removed  
4       from the collection and separation bag, said collection and separation bag having a  
5       conical shape that tapers toward said opening and further defining a line of symmetry;  
6               a first component bag suitable for containing a component of blood, forming an  
7       opening;  
8               tubing connected between the opening of the collection and separation bag to the  
9       opening of the component bag, said tubing comprising a first and second tubing segment  
10       wherein the first tubing segment is connected between the opening of the collection and  
11       separation bag and the second tubing segment, and the second tubing segment is  
12       connected between the first tubing segment and the opening of the first component bag;  
13               a first valve aligned with the second tubing segment selectively controllable to  
14       seal the second tubing segment when the first valve is in a closed position and unseal the  
15       second tubing segment when the first valve is in an open position;  
16               a sensor capable of detecting an interface between separated components of blood

17 positioned along the first tubing segment near the opening of the collection and  
18 separation bag;

19 a centrifuge capable of creating a centrifugal field around an axis of rotation,  
20 comprising a support structure that forms at least one cup defining an opening, an interior  
21 portion, and an interior base appropriate for supporting the collection and separation bag  
22 in the cup such that the opening of the collection and separation bag is directed toward  
23 the axis of rotation, and at least one adjacent pocket suitable for supporting the first  
24 component bag;

25 an expresser movably engaged in the interior portion of the cup such that the  
26 collection and separation bag may be positioned between the expresser and the base of  
27 the cup; and wherein the collection and separation bag and the first component bag may  
28 be supported relative to the axis of rotation such that the centrifugal field causes the  
29 separation of whole blood placed in the collection and separation bag into at least two  
30 components of blood defining an interface between said components that is normal to  
31 the line of symmetry, and further causes the expresser to move away from the axis of  
32 rotation, whereby the collection and separation bag is compressed, creating a flow of at  
33 least one of the components of blood from the collection and separation bag through the  
34 tubing into the first component bag when the first valve is in the open position; and

35 a controller operably coupled to the sensor and the first valve.

1 6. The system according claim 5 further comprising:

2 a second component bag suitable for containing a component of blood, forming  
3 an opening, and wherein the tubing is connected between the opening of the collection  
4 and separation bag and the second component bag and further comprises a third tubing  
5 segment, said third tubing segment connected between the first tubing segment and the  
6 opening of the second component bag;

7 a second valve aligned with the third tubing segment selectively controllable to  
8 seal the third tubing segment when the second valve is in a closed position and unseal the  
9 tubing segment when the second valve is in an open position; and

10 wherein the controller is operably coupled to the sensor and the second valve

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11 and the centrifuge further comprises a pocket suitable for supporting the second  
12 component bag relative to the axis of rotation such that the first component bag is  
13 positioned substantially further from the axis of rotation than the collection and  
14 separation bag and such that the centrifugal field causes a flow of at least one of the  
15 components of blood from the collection and separation bag through the tubing into the  
16 second component bag when the second valve is in the open position.

1 7. The system according to claim 5 wherein the sensor is an optical sensor.

1 8. The system according to claim 5 wherein the controller is operably connected to  
2 the centrifuge.

1 9. The system according to claim 1 further comprising a sealable attachment tube  
2 connected with the first tubing segment whereby blood may be introduced into the  
3 collection and separation bag.

1 10. The system according to claim 5 further comprising a sealable attachment tube  
2 connected with the first tubing segment whereby blood may be introduced into the  
3 collection and separation bag.

1 11. The system according to claim 5 wherein the expresser includes a contact surface  
2 that contacts the collection and separation bag during compression such that the contact  
3 surface has a conical shape approximately corresponding to the conical shape defined by  
4 the collection and separation bag.

1 12. The system according to claim 11 wherein the interior base has a conical shape  
2 approximately corresponding to the conical shape defined by the collection and  
3 separation bag.

1 13. A method for separating blood components comprising the steps of:

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2            placing blood into a collection and separation bag that forms an opening and  
3            having a conical shape that tapers toward said opening, and further defines a line of  
4            symmetry;

5            creating a first tubular connection between the collection and separation bag and  
6            a first component bag;

7            sealing the first tubular connection;

8            placing the first component bag and the collection and separation bag in a  
9            centrifuge having an axis of rotation;

10            centrifuging the first component bag and the collection and separation bag such  
11            that the blood in the collection and separation bag separates into at least two components  
12            that define a first interface that is normal to the line of symmetry;

13            automatically unsealing the first tubular connection while centrifuging;

14            forcing a flow approximately parallel to the line of symmetry of at least a first  
15            component from the collection and separation bag into the first component bag while  
16            centrifuging;

17            automatically monitoring the interface between the components;

18            sealing the first tubular connection in response to the first interface to stop the  
19            flow to the first component bag when the first interface reaches a designated point.

1            14. The method described in claim 13 wherein the placing step further  
2            comprises:

3            placing the first component bag in the centrifuge such that the first component bag  
4            is substantially further from the axis of rotation than the collection and separation bag and  
5            the opening is directed towards the axis of rotation.

1            15. The method described in claim 13 wherein the forcing step further comprises:  
2            compressing the bag along the line of symmetry.

1            16. The method described in claim 13 wherein:  
2            the creating step further includes creating a second tubular connection between

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3        the collection and separation bag and a second component bag;  
4                the sealing step further includes sealing the second tubular connection;  
5                the placing step further includes placing the second component bag in the  
6        centrifuge;  
7                the centrifuging step further includes centrifuging the second component bag;  
8                and further including the steps of:  
9                automatically unsealing the second tubular connection while centrifuging;  
10               forcing a flow approximately parallel to the line of symmetry of at least a second  
11        component from the collection and separation bag into the first component bag while  
12        centrifuging;  
13               automatically unsealing the second tubular connection while centrifuging;  
14               forcing a flow approximately parallel to the line of symmetry of at least the  
15        second component from the collection and separation bag into the second component bag  
16        while centrifuging;  
17               sealing the second tubular connection in response to the interface to stop the flow  
18        to the second component bag when a predetermined condition is met.

1        17.       The method described in claim 16 wherein the forcing step further comprises:  
2               compressing the bag along the line of symmetry.

1        18.       The method described in claim 13 further including the step of:  
2               placing a blood storage solution in the first component bag.

1        19.       The method described in claim 16 further including the step of:  
2               placing a blood storage solution in the first component bag.

1        20.       The system described in claim 1 wherein the first component bag is partially filled  
2        with a blood storage solution.

1        21.       The system described in claim 5 wherein the first component bag is partially filled

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2 with a blood storage solution.

1 22. The system described in claim 1 wherein the diameter of the tubing is such that  
2 the flow of the first component from the separation and collection bag to the first  
3 component bag is restricted to a rate of 20 to 60 seconds per unit.

1 23. The system described in claim 5 wherein the diameter of the tubing is such that  
2 the flow of the first component from the separation and collection bag to the first  
3 component bag is restricted to a rate of 20 to 60 seconds per unit.

1 24. The method described in claim 13 wherein the forcing step further includes  
2 restricting the flow to a rate of 20 to 60 seconds per unit.

1 24. The method described in claim 13 wherein the forcing step further includes  
2 restricting the flow to a rate of 20 to 60 seconds per unit.

## MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM

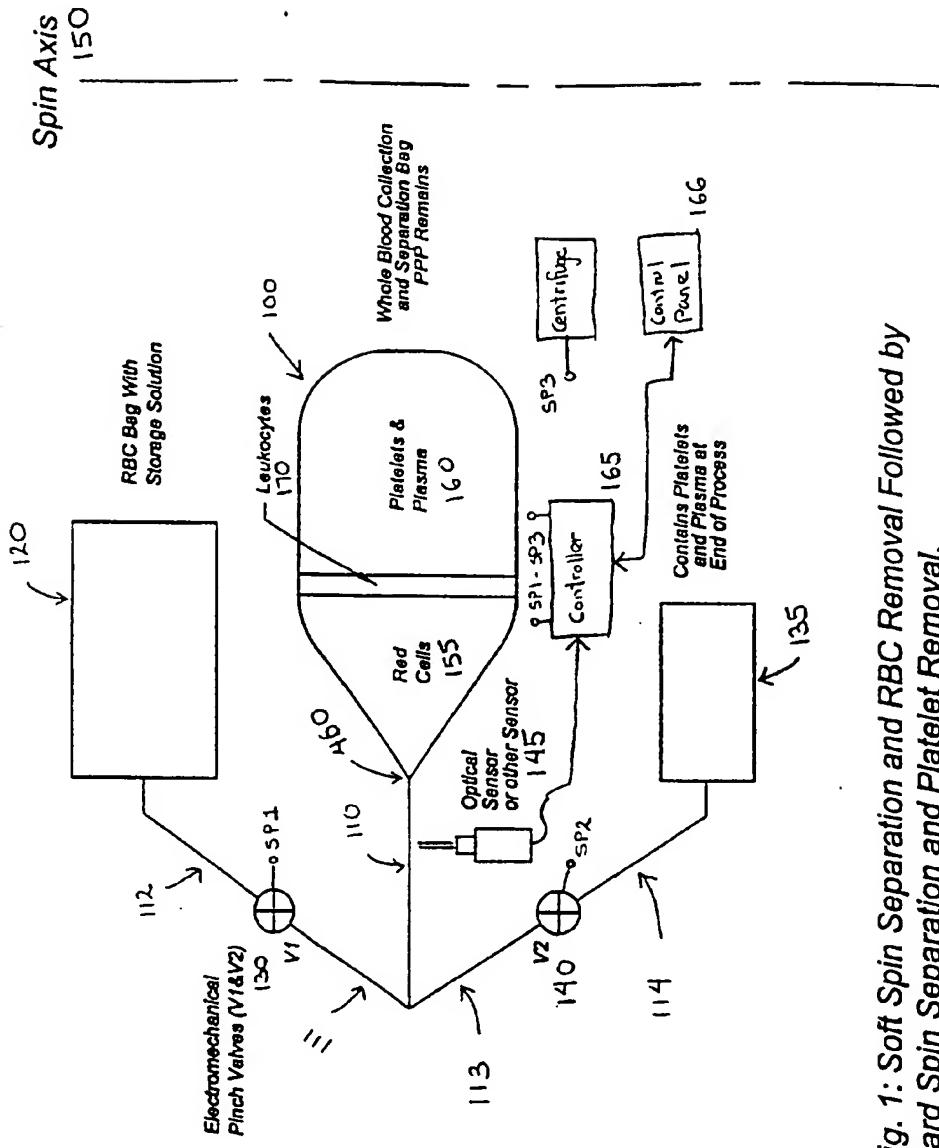


Fig. 1: Soft Spin Separation and RBC Removal Followed by Hard Spin Separation and Platelet Removal.

## MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM

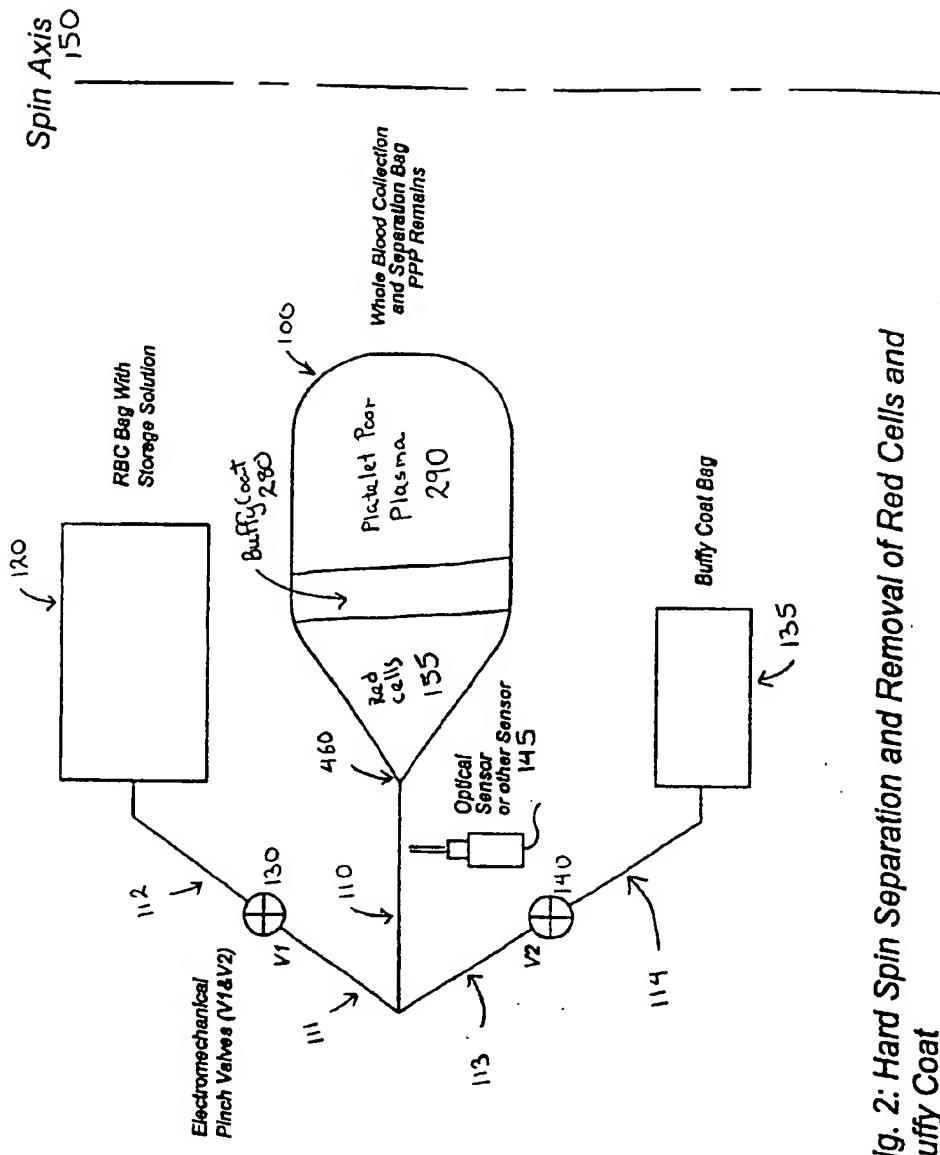


Fig. 2: Hard Spin Separation and Removal of Red Cells and Buffy Coat

## MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM

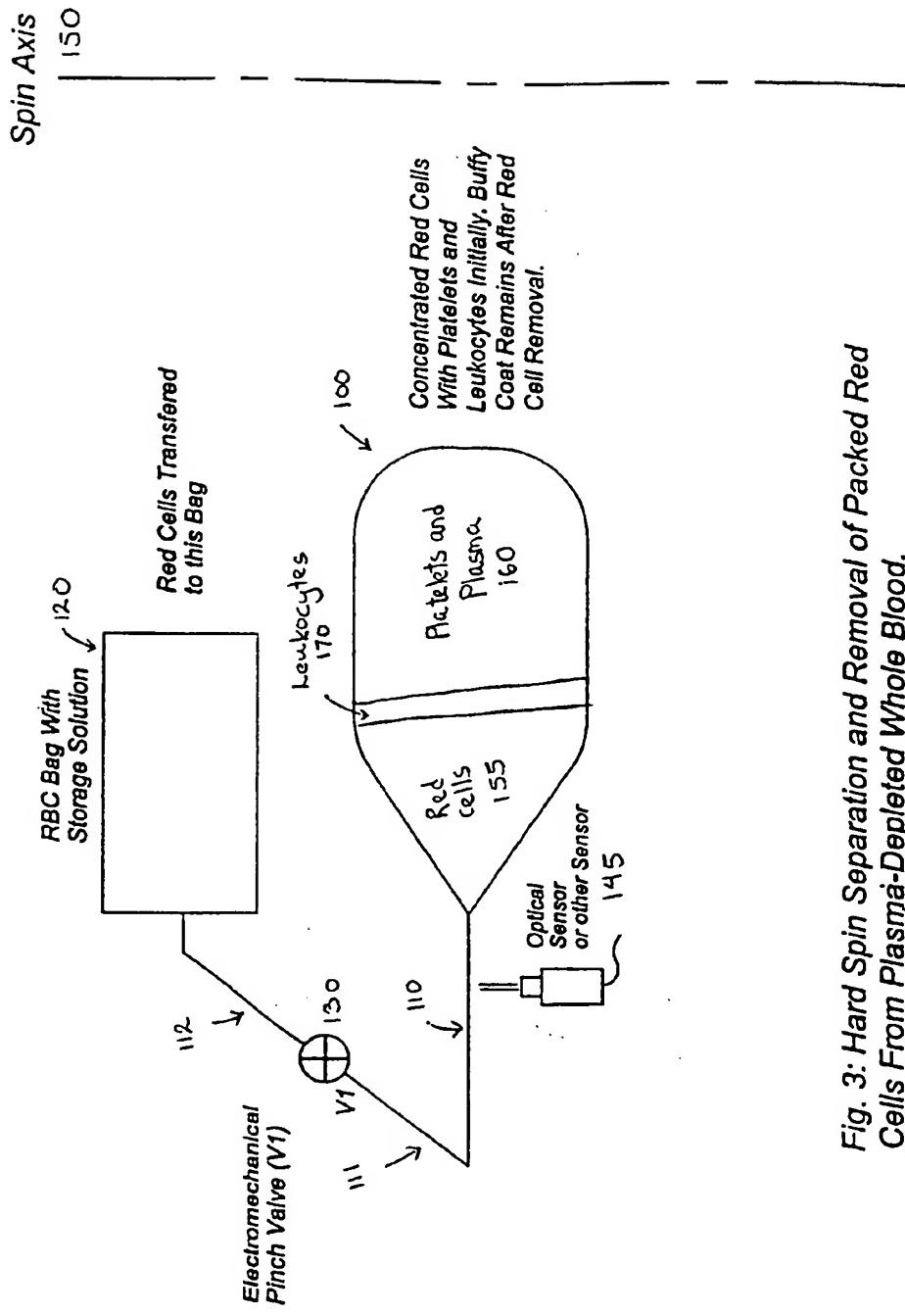
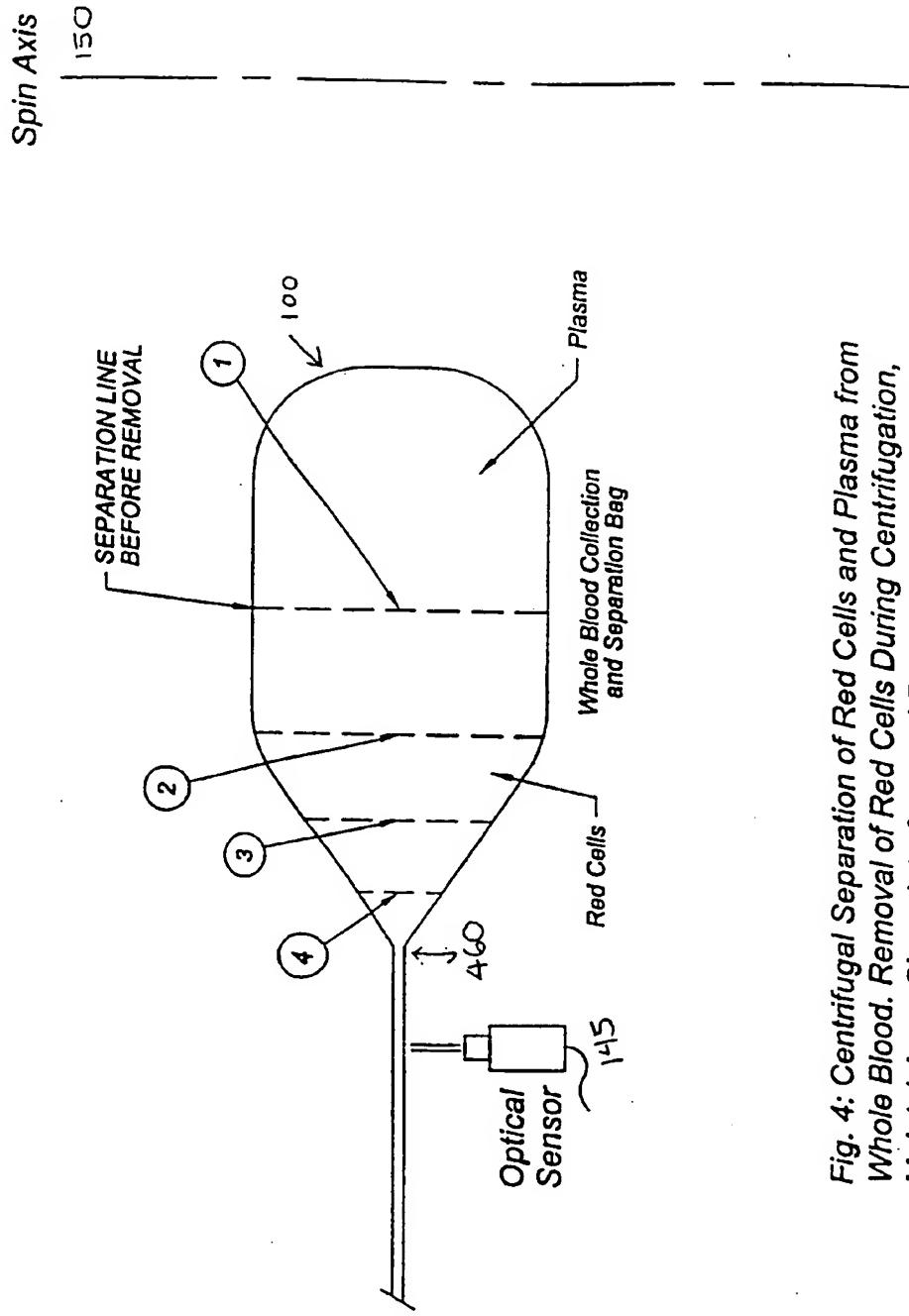


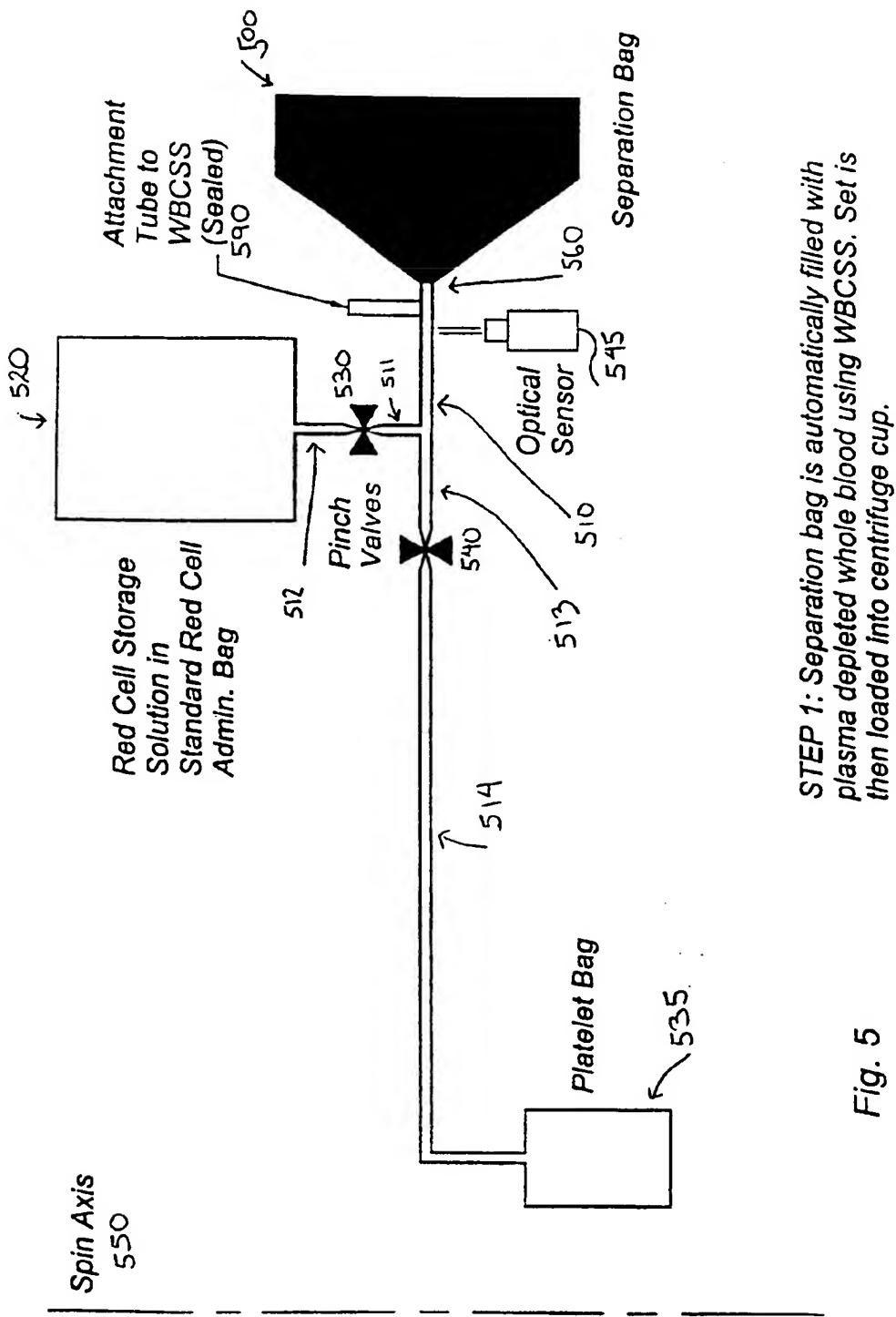
Fig. 3: Hard Spin Separation and Removal of Packed Red Cells From Plasma-Depleted Whole Blood.

**MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**  
(METHODS A, B, C)



*Fig. 4: Centrifugal Separation of Red Cells and Plasma from Whole Blood. Removal of Red Cells During Centrifugation, Maintaining a Sharp Interface and Preventing Remixing*

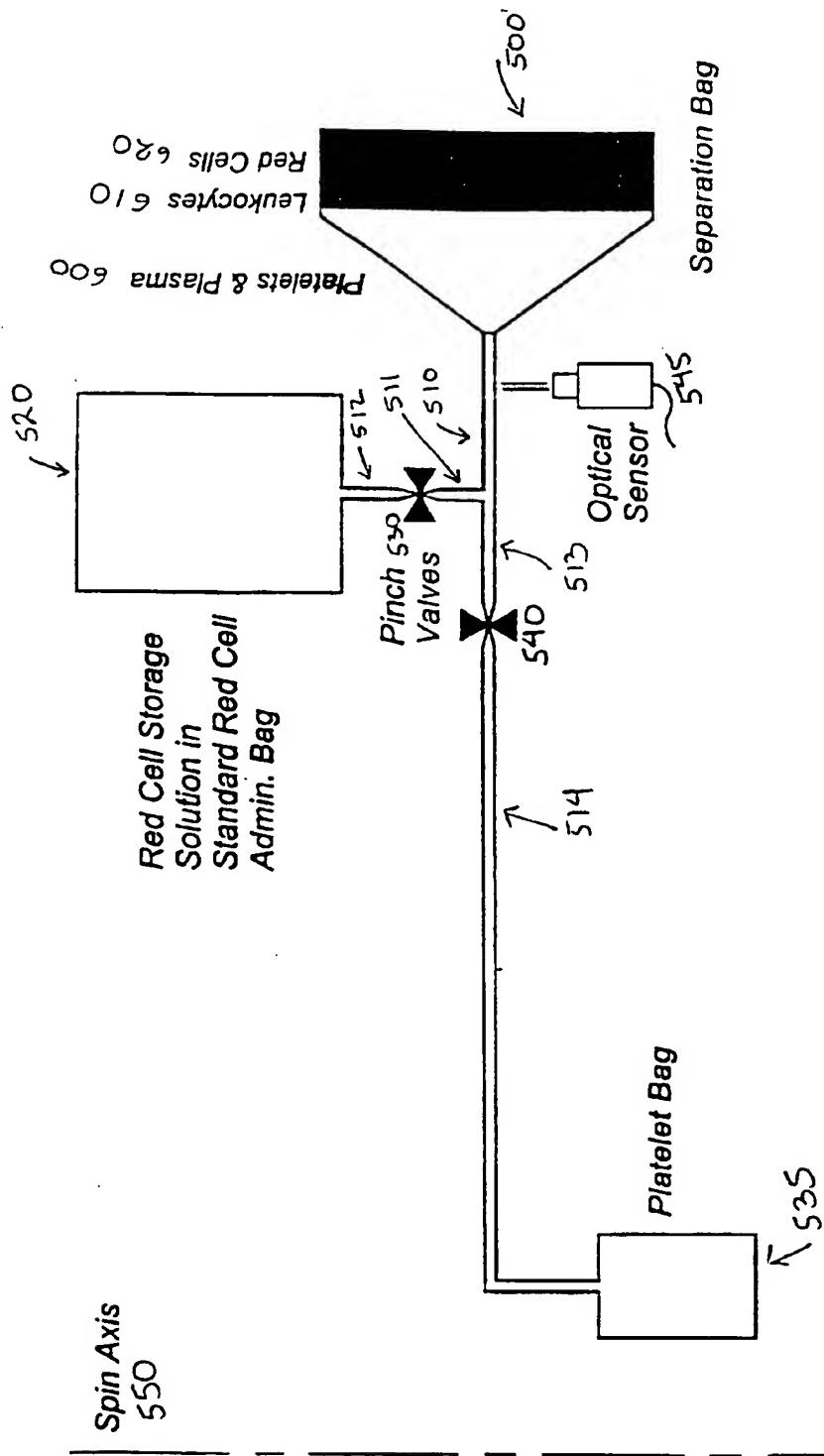
**MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**  
**SCHEMATIC SHOWING DESIGN AND OPERATION**



STEP 1: Separation bag is automatically filled with plasma depleted whole blood using WBCSS. Set is then loaded into centrifuge cup.

Fig. 5

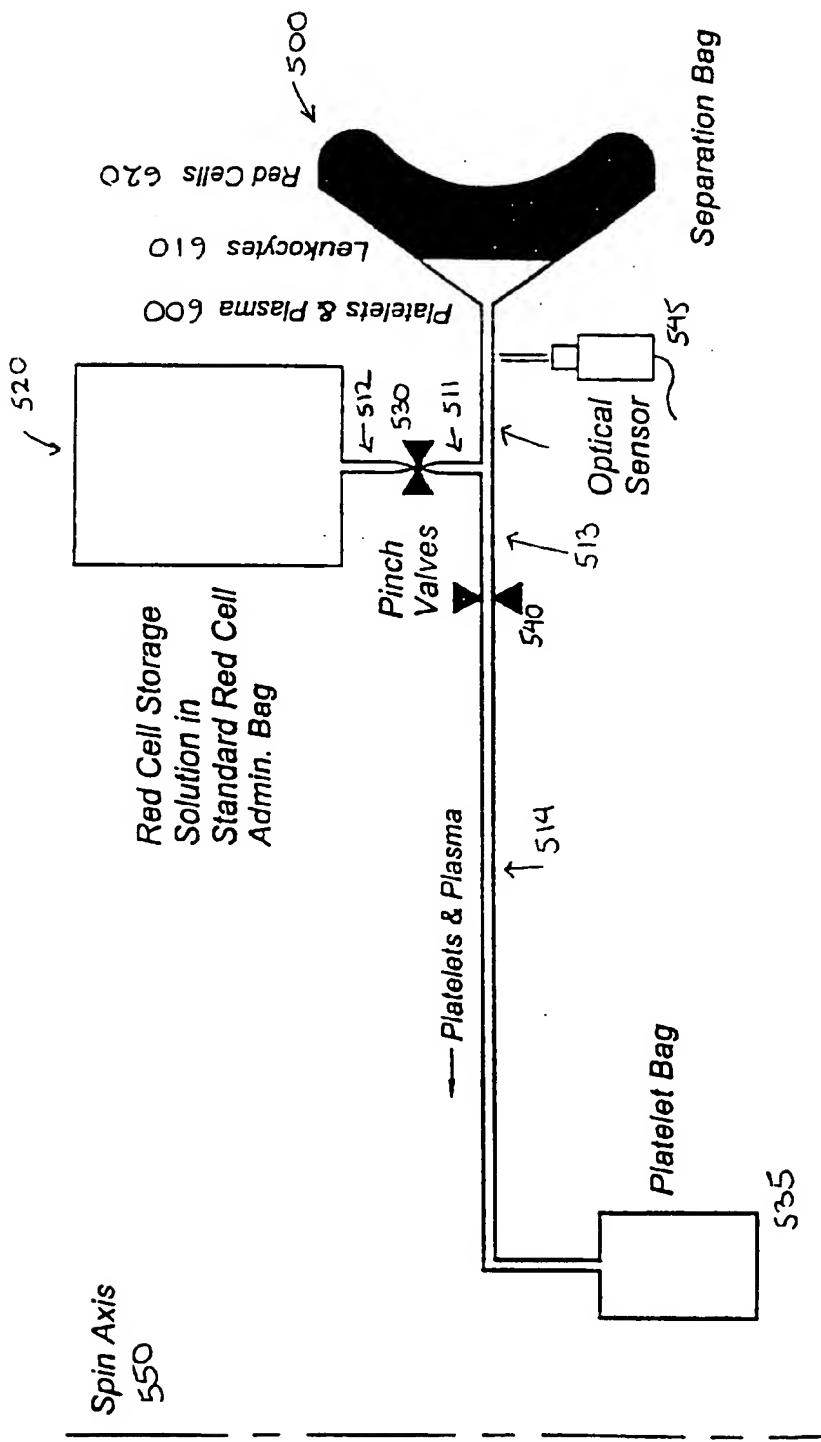
**MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**  
**SCHEMATIC SHOWING DESIGN AND OPERATION**



*STEP 2: Blood is separated by centrifugation into red cells, platelets and plasma, and leukocytes.*

*Fig. 6*

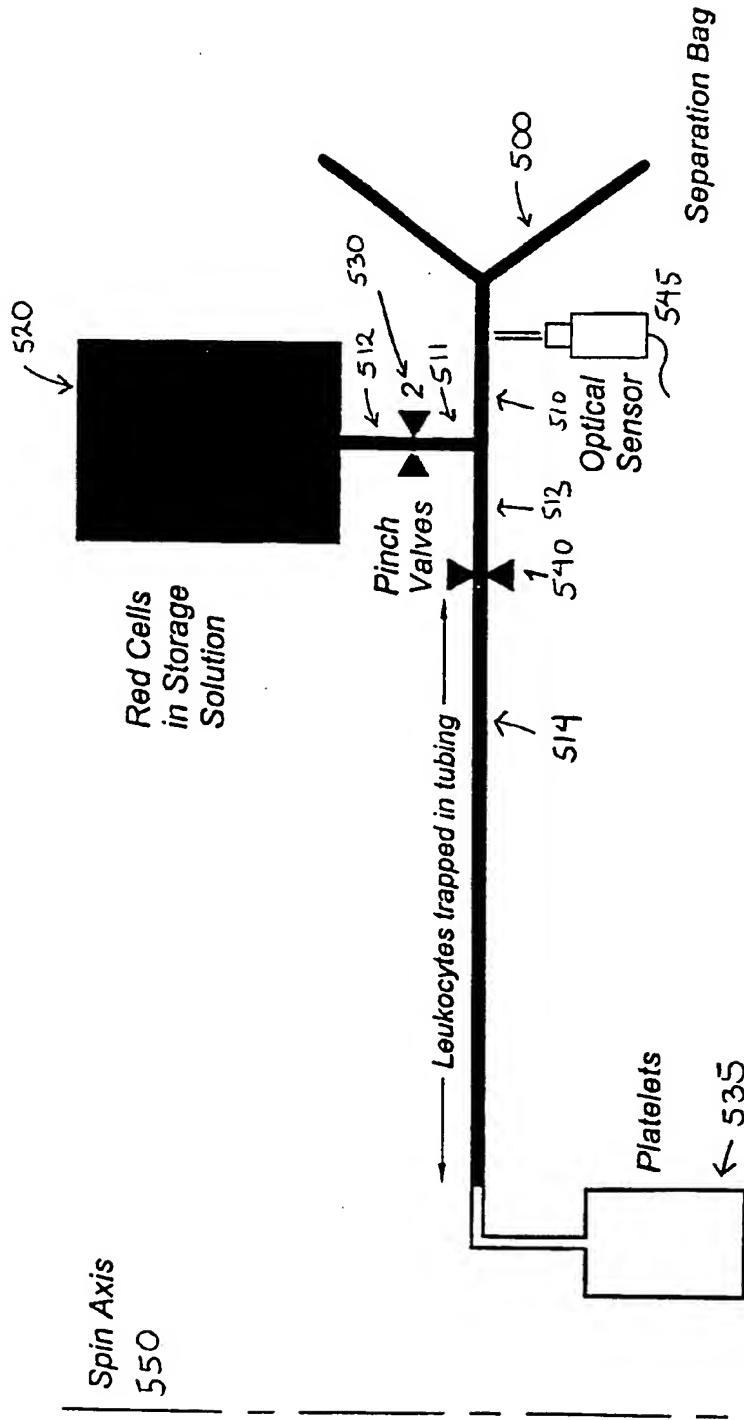
**MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**  
 SCHEMATIC SHOWING DESIGN AND OPERATION



**Step 3: Separation bag is compressed and platelets and plasma are removed in the centrifugal field. Separation lines remain sharp, no component remixing. Tapered separation bag exit reduces component area and lengthens component zone.**

**Fig. 7**

**MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**  
SCHEMATIC SHOWING DESIGN AND OPERATION



STEP 4: Separation bag is completely emptied. Leukocytes are trapped in the tubing when the red cell interface is detected by the optical sensor and pinch valve 1 is closed. Pinch valve 2 is opened and red cells flow into the storage solution bag. Both valves then close and the centrifuge is rapidly stopped. The bags are removed from the centrifuge and sealed off.

Fig. 8

MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM,  
BEFORE SEPARATION AND COMPONENT REMOVAL

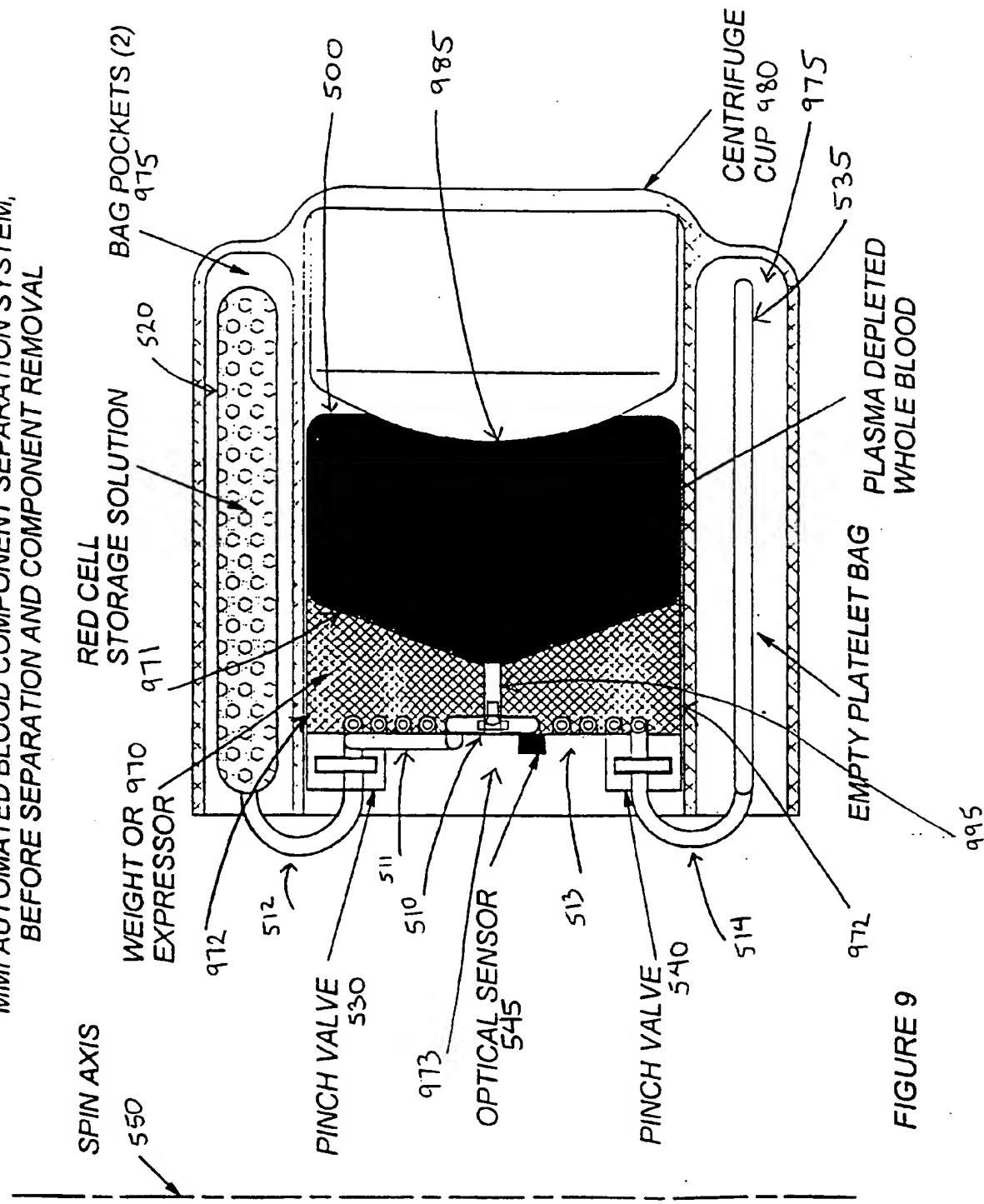


FIGURE 9

MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM,  
AFTER SEPARATION AND COMPONENT REMOVAL

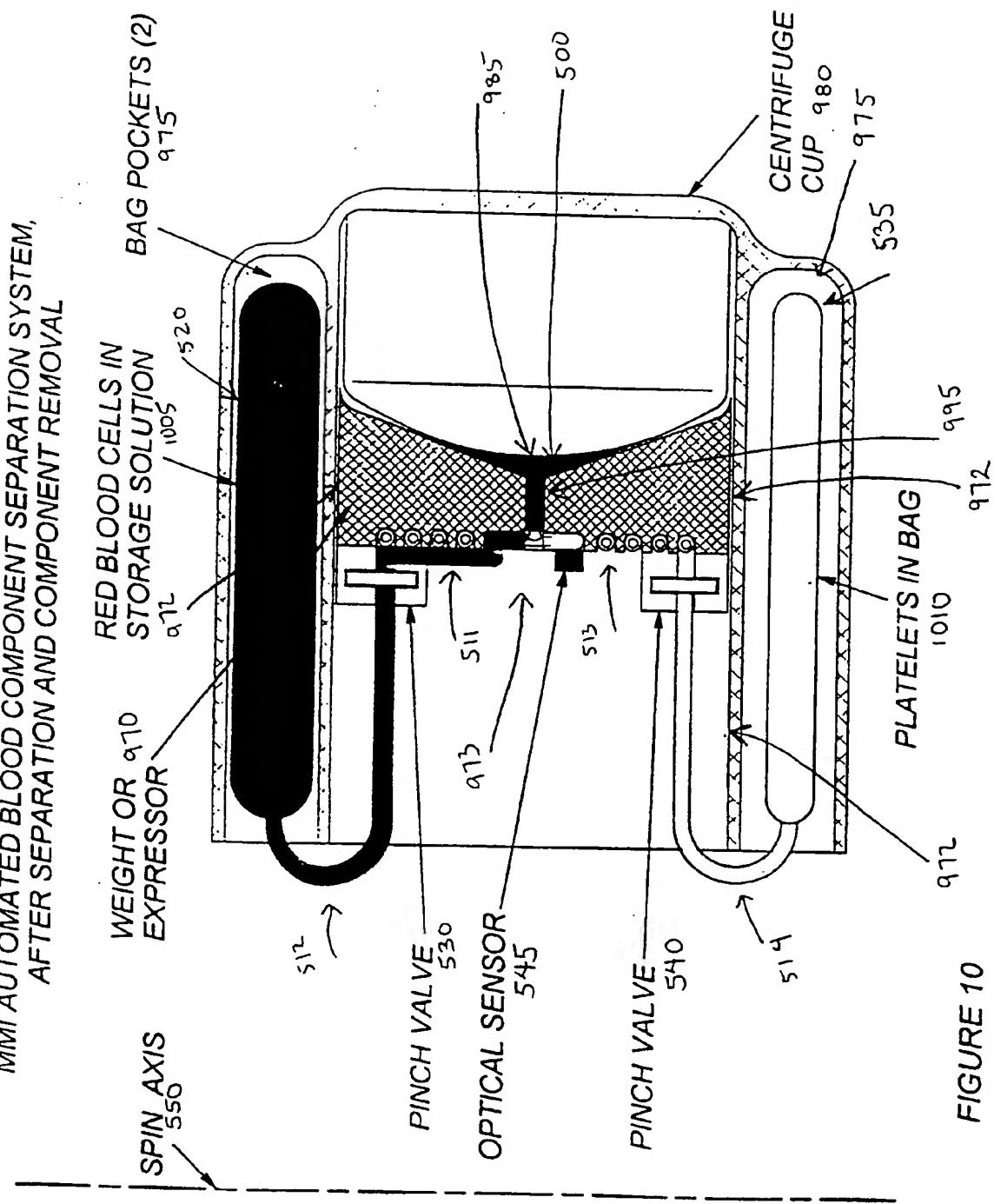
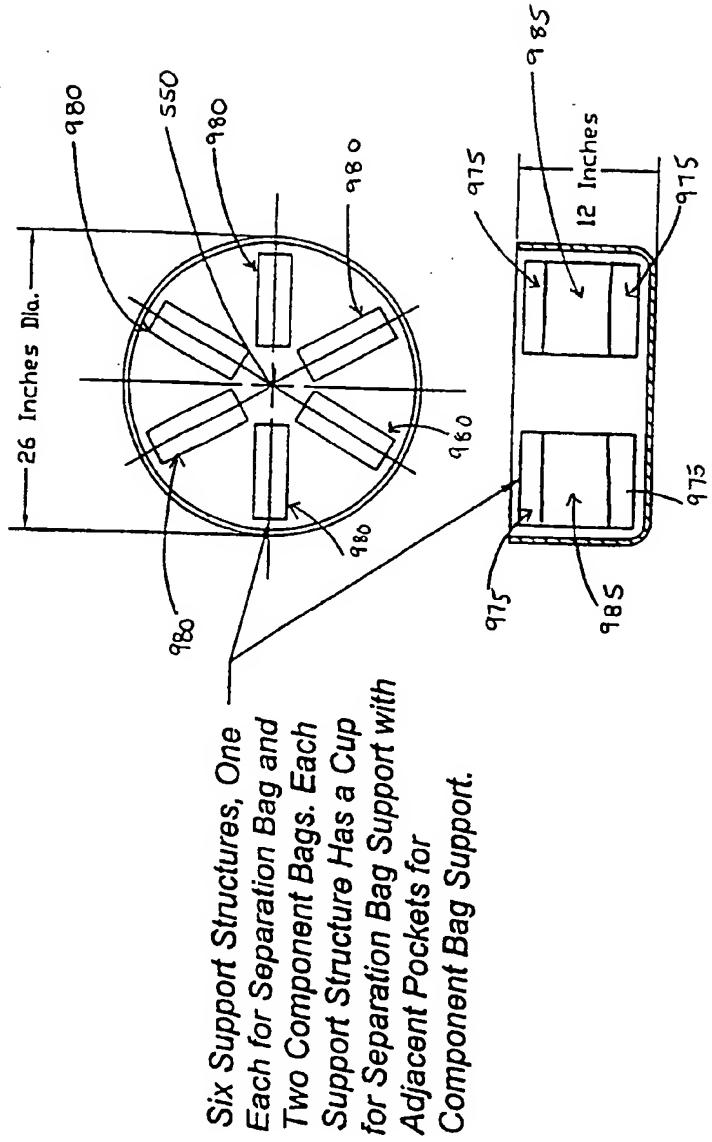


FIGURE 10

**MMI AUTOMATED BLOOD COMPONENT SEPARATION SYSTEM**

*Fig. 11: Schematic Diagram of Centrifuge for Automated Separation of Whole Blood into RBC's, Plasma, and Platelets or Buffy Coat*

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/18759

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :B01D 17/038

US CL :210/745

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 210/745, 94, 143, 512.1, 782, 787, 789; 604/408, 410; 422/72; 436/177

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,723,050 A (UNGER et al) 03 March 1998, see entire document	1-24
Y	US 5,656,154 A (MERYMAN) 12 August 1997, see entire document	1-24
Y	US 5,632,906 A (ISHIDA) 27 May 1997, see entire document	1-24
Y	US 5,456,845 A (NISHIMURA et al) 10 October 1995, see entire document	1-24

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T*	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		
*B* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*&*	document member of the same patent family
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
21 SEPTEMBER 2000	18 OCT 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer JOSEPH DRODGE  Telephone No. (703)-308-0661
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